THE VIRGINIA GAZETTE, & GENERAL ADVERTISER

RICHMOND:—PRINTED (EVERY WEDNESDAY AND SATURDAY) BY AUGUSTINE DAVIS, AT FOUR DOLLARS PER ANNUM—PAID IN ADVANCE.

NUMBER 1046.] WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 27, 1802. [VOLUME XVII.

By the several late Arrivals,

Wm. Mackenzie & Co.

HAVE RECEIVED THEIR

Fall Goods.

Richmond, 30th Sept. 1802.

EAGLE TAVERN,

—RICHMOND—

ESME SMOCK,

RESPECTFULLY informs the Public, that he has taken the above house, which he purposes keeping in such manner as, he presumes to hope, will give general satisfaction. He will take particular care to be constantly supplied with the best WINES and LIQUORS, &c. &c. and as he is determined to spare no pains in making the Eagle Tavern equal to any in the United States, he therefore solicits such encouragement as his exertions merit.

His Stables are well furnished with FORAGE, and a careful Ostler.

May 27, 1802.

To Rent,

FOR one or more years, and possession immediately given, a large and commodious three story new BRICK HOUSE, situated on Main-street, and nearly in the centre of the city of Richmond. The said house was erected for a public tavern or inn, and is supposed generally to be as well constructed or planned for the accommodation of travellers as any in the state, having thirty-seven rooms, with a front and back platform—two of said rooms are 50 feet 4 inches by nearly 23 feet.—All of them are neatly finished, and 25 have fire-places with grates. There is (nearly adjoining) a two story brick family House, having 6 rooms with fire-places in each, including a wash room, which has a boiler and spring in it, and kitchen with a pump therein. There is likewise a brick dairy house, a smoke house, a large carriage house, and brick stable, 73 feet by 37—neatly finished, with 42 stalls, and calculated to accommodate 82 horses, with a granary, nearly in the centre of the stable, consisting of 6 apartments, that will hold from 50 to 60 barrels of grain—the floor over the horses is tongued and groaved, on which is another granary, and sufficient room to stow away from 15 to 20 tons of hay. There is a good pump and constant spring in the stable yard, nearly opposite to the centre of the stable—the water from said spring is conveyed under ground and passes through the dairy house where there are fixed conveniencies for cooling of milk, butter, and liquors, after which it forms a spring or pool in the family yard. It is thought unnecessary to make any comments on the eligibility or situation of the stand, as it is presumed that any person or persons that wishes to rent will view the premises previous to their agreeing on the terms. For terms apply to *George Winston*, near Richmond, or the subscriber near the Meadow Bridges in Hanover county.

Nathan Bell.

10th Mo. 5, called October 5, 1802.

WILL BE SOLD,

To the highest bidder, on Friday the 29th inst. at the late dwelling house of Col. B. Temple, dec. and on Tuesday the 2d Nov. at the plantation in Hanover county called Garland's,

ALL the stock of Horses, Cattle, and Sheep; Household and Kitchen Furniture, several handsome Fowling Pieces, a Twine Seine, a Phæton and Single Chair, besides many other useful articles too tedious to mention. On all sums above twenty dollars, a credit of six months will be allowed. Bond with approved security to carry interest from the date if not punctually paid, will be required.

ROBERT TEMPLE, *Executor of Ben. Temple, dec'd.*

King William, Oct. 7, 1802. 4t

Ellis & Allan

Inform their Friends and the Public, that by the late arrivals from England, they have received a general assortment of

GOODS,

Suitable for the approaching season, which they will sell on moderate terms.

Richmond, Sept. 28, 1802. 1m.

I want to PURCHASE, form fifty to one hundred thousand

Flour Barrel Staves;

To be delivered at my Mills on the James River Canal.

JOSEPH GALLEGO.

Richmond, Sept. 8, 1802.

Shanks & MacRae,

In addition to a variety of Goods, well selected and adapted to the Fall and Winter Season,

HAVE received by the Re-Union, from Liverpool, and the Octavia, from London, the balance of their assortment, which will be sold wholesale or retail, on usual credits, and at moderate prices, to men of established punctuality.

Manchester, 17th October, 1802. tf.

Will be Sold,

To the highest bidder, at Major William M'Craw's, in Halifax county, on Friday the 26th day of November ensuing, the

Tract of Land,

On which he lives,

CONTAINING four hundred acres by an old survey; the land lies on Dan River, about one mile above Irvine's Ferry, about one hundred acres of low grounds of prime quality, the high land is esteemed of equal quality to any on the river in the same neighborhood. The plantation is in good repair and will answer well to employ about six labourers. At the same time and place, will be sold, five likely NEGROES. The terms of sale will be one half to be paid in cash and the balance in twelve months. The most undoubted security will be required for the last payment. The sale will be made by the subscriber, as a trustee between the said William M'Craw of the one part, and John B. Scott and George Carrington of the other.

BERRYMAN GREEN.

October 10, 1802. tf

TO BE RENTED,

A Tenement,

Next door to Mr. CROUCH's Hotel.

Apply to

JAMES P. HOPKINS.

14th October, 1802. (tf)

Wanted Immediately,

AT the Eagle Tavern, two sober, active WAITERS.—For such good wages will be given.

ESME SMOCK.

Richmond, October 14, 1802.

RUNAWAY

From the subscriber in the forks of Hanover, about the middle of last month, a negro man named

JACOB;

HE is about five feet ten inches high, twenty five years old and rather spare made. I have reasons to believe that he will attempt to pass for a free man, having been informed, that he has in his possession a free pass; and also knowing that he has been connected with a white woman who has lived in my neighborhood by the name of Sally Davis, and being informed that she has moved from the county, she may aid him in imposing on the public with his pass or may claim him as her slave. Ten Dollars will be given to any person who will deliver him to me or secure him in any jail so that I get him again.

JOHN THORNTON, sen.

Hanover, Oct. 8, 1802.

THIRD NOTICE

In the case of DANIEL MORGAN,

A BANKRUPT.

WHEREAS a commission of bankruptcy, founded upon the act of the congress of the United States, passed on the fourth day of April, 1800, entitled, "An act to establish an uniform system of bankruptcy throughout the United States," hath been awarded and issued against Daniel Morgan, late merchant of the Town of Falmouth, and he being declared a bankrupt, is hereby required to surrender himself to the commissioners in the said commission named, or a major part of them, on Monday the Eleventh, and on Wednesday the twentieth days of October; and on Friday the nineteenth of November next, at the commissioners office, held in the auditor's old office, near the falling garden, in the city of Richmond, at ten o'clock in the forenoon of each day, and make a full disclosure and discovery of his estate and effects; when and where the creditors are to come prepared to prove their debts, and at the second sitting to choose assignees, and at the last sitting, the said bankrupt is required to finish his examination, and the creditors are to assent to or dissent from the allowance of his certificate. All persons indebted to the said bankrupt, or that have any of his effects, are not to pay or deliver the same, but to whom the commissioners shall appoint.

RO: BROOKE,

Secretary to the commissioners.

Richmond, Oct. 7, 1802. t19thN

NOTICE.

In the matter of Isaac McPherson, A BANKRUPT.

THE acting commissioners in a commission of bankruptcy awarded and issued against Isaac McPherson, of the county of Prince William, do hereby give notice, that Thomas T. Page and Benjamin Botts, assignees chosen and appointed under the said commission by the creditors, have refused to act, and that a meeting will be held on Wednesday the 27th day of this month, at the commissioners' office in the city of Richmond in the old Auditor's office, when and where the creditors who have proved their debts under the said commission are requested to attend for the purpose of choosing other assignees in their place and stead.

ROBERT BROOKE,

Secretary to the Commissioners.

Richmond, October 13th, 1802.

Willis & Laurence H. Willis,

BEG leave to inform their Friends, that they have taken one of the Brick Tenements near the termination of the Canal, where they will gladly receive any PRODUCE ON STORAGE on the usual terms. They will also, if required, dispose of produce as may be directed, and do business generally on commission.

October 14, 1802. 4w

THE FOLLOWING

SCHEME

OF A

LOTTERY,

Is to raise the sum of two thousand dollars for the purpose of repairing the buildings of

Washington Henry Academy.

THIS Seminary was once second to none in the State, except William and Mary; and its healthiness of situation and contiguity to Richmond, renders its re-establishment an object of great importance to the citizens of that place. An hour's ride in any emergency may obtain the best radical aid, and place children immediately under the care and management of their parents.

The prizes in this Lottery are certainly not so large as to attract in any very great degree the mercenary; while they afford from the few blanks to a prize, a fair chance for profitable returns to those who may purchase tickets. It is the promotion of an institution so valuable to society, which ought to command the liberality of the public in general, but in an eminent degree those who reside near the place, and are consequently more immediately interested. It is presumed that if the importance of reviving this Academy, was justly appreciated, the citizens of the adjacent counties would of themselves immediately purchase all the tickets.

1	prize	of	500	500
2	do	of	300	600
5	do	of	100	500
10	do	of	50	500
50	do	of	20	1000
390	do	of	10	3900
1000	do	of	7	7000
1458				
2800 tickets at five dollars, not quite two blanks to a prize				14,000
				14,000

It is proposed by the above scheme, to raise 2000 dollars, by discount upon prizes alone:—which, at 15 per cent. will be the sum desired.

TICKETS are sold by the trustees,* & the money received from time to time, is directed to be deposited in the treasury, for the use of the successful adventurers, or of the purchasers of such tickets respectively, if any accident should require a reimbursement.

* Thomas Tinsley, Edmund Randolph, M. Jones, Wm. Pollard, Gervas Storrs, John Seabrook, John A. Richardson, Samuel Scherrer, Roger Gregory, jun. Wm. Trueheart, Thomas Starke, Benjamin Pollard, Henry Timberlake, Benjamin O. liver, jun. John D. Blair.

Richmond, July 17, 1800.

Notice.

BY virtue of a commission of bankruptcy awarded and issued against Thomas Hooper and Henry Toler, merchants, of the city of Richmond, under the firm of Hooper and Toler, will be sold, for ready money, at public auction, on Friday the 29th day of this month, at the house now occupied by Mr. Henry Toler, all the

Household & Kitchen

FURNITURE,

belonging to the said Toler.

MARCUS EGAN, } *Assignees.*
WM. TEMPLE, }

Richmond, Oct. 22, 1802. 2p

VIRGINIA:

In the High Court of Chancery, for the Richmond District.

BETWEEN

Samuel Overton, administrator with the will annexed of Samuel Ragland, Plaintiff.

AND

Agnes Ragland wife of William Ragland, dec'd. Thomas Poindexter and Sarah his wife, Thomas B. Watkins and Ann his wife, John Graves and Mary his wife, Martha Ragland, which said Sarah, Ann, Mary and Martha, are children, of the said Agnes Ragland; William Ragland an infant by Thomas Poindexter now assigned his guardian, Henrietta, Louisa, Lucy and Rebecca Ragland, infant children of the said Agnes Ragland by the said Agnes now assigned their guardian, Waller Overton and Martha his wife, and Thomas, Archibald, James, Samuel, John, Waller, Lucy, Martha, Sally, Ann, and Eliza Overton, infant children of Waller Overton and Martha his wife, by the said Waller Overton, now assigned their guardian, John Bickley and Henrietta his wife, and Joseph Bickley, Elizabeth Overton Bickley, Richmond Harris and Margaret Henley his wife, Nicholas Meriwether and Mary his wife, which said Joseph, Margaret Henley, Mary and Elizabeth Overton Bickley, are children of the said John and Henrietta, and James, John, William, Waller Overton Bickley and Lucy Bickley, infant children of the said John and Henrietta, by the said John Bickley, now assigned their guardian, Bernard Moore and Lucy his wife, and William Terrell and Polly Ragland Terrell, infant children of Joel Terrell and Lucy his wife, now the wife of the said Bernard Moore, and Sally and Nelly Moore, infant children of the said Bernard Moore and Lucy his wife, by the said Bernard Moore, now assigned their guardian, Anne Pulliam, and John Lewis and Susanna his wife, Samuel Hester, Robert Hester, William Bridgewater and Barbara his wife, Owen Burton and Mary his wife, Nancy Hester, James Greanwood and Henrietta his wife, Benjamin R. Pulliam an infant, by William Marshall now assigned his guardian, which said Susanna, Samuel, Robert, Rebecca, Mary, Nancy, Henrietta and Benjamin R. Pulliam, are children of the said Ann Pulliam, Nicholas Meriwether husband of Sarah Meriwether, deceased, Joseph Meriwether and Martha his wife, formerly Martha Michie, a daughter of the said Sarah Meriwether, deceased, and Mary Ragland Meriwether, Lucy Meriwether and Sally Meriwether, infant children of the said Sarah Meriwether, deceased, by Nicholas Meriwether now assigned their guardian, Elizabeth Ragland widow of Samuel Ragland, dec'd. James Watson, the only surviving acting executor of James Michie, deceased, George Michie, James Michie, John Michie, Henry A. Johnson and Anna his wife, William Tompkins and Mary his wife, Ludlow Branham and Sarah his wife, John Meade, husband of Elizabeth Meade, which said George, James, John, Ann, Mary, Sarah, and Elizabeth Meade, dec'd. are children of the said James Michie, dec'd.

Defendants.

ON the motion of the plaintiff by his council, the court doth refer the accounts between the parties in this suit, to David Bullock, Richard Morris, John Overton, Lancelot Minor, David Watson, David Yancy, Robert Yancy and Charles Smith, to be by them, or any three of them, examined, stated, settled and to the court reported, with any matters specially stated, thought pertinent by themselves or required by the parties to be so stated.

A Copy Teste

PETER TINSLEY, C. C.

WE have appointed the 24th of November next, to carry the foregoing decree into effect, at the Greensprings, in Louisa county and State of Virginia.

The COMMISSIONERS.

Sept. 20, 1802.

I ONCE more most earnestly request all persons who have any claims against the estate of Major Samuel Ragland, dec'd. late of the county of Louisa and State of Virginia, to bring them forward properly authenticated, as I shall in a short time deliver up the balance of the assets now in my hands, agreeable to the will, and shall plead this notice, together with others already given, in bar to any claim that may be brought forward afterwards.

SAMUEL OVERTON, Jun.

Adm'r. with the will annexed of Samuel Ragland, deceased.

Louisa, Sept. 20th, 1802.

CASH

GIVEN FOR

United States' Stock,

AND FOR

Certificates of the State of Virginia, by

WILLIAM WEST.

Richmond, Sept. 6, 1802. 1awtf

Land for Sale.

THAT well known Tract called WEST-POINT, situate in the lower end of King William county, and bounded by York, Mattapony and Pamunkey Rivers, containing nearly 3000 acres.

To be minute in delineating the many and great natural advantages attached to this land, would be superfluous, as strangers would view it before they purchase; and those who are acquainted with it, want no further information. It may not however be improper to say, that as to fertility of soil, benefit of navigation, and the advantage of fish, oysters and wild fowl, it is not exceeded by any tract of land in Virginia. This land wil be disposed of by Public Sale at West-Point, on Wednesday, the first day of next December, in lots, of from three to four hundred acres, on the following terms, to wit: One third of the purchase money paid down, one third in eighteen months, and the balance in one year after the expiration of the said eighteen months; and the payments to be secured by bond and a deed of trust on the land, with interest from the day of sale.

A clear and indefeasible title will be made to the purchasers by the subscribers, who have authorized Mr. *Patrick Hendren* to attend the sale and make conveyances.

WILLIAM FITZHUGH,

Alexandria.

CHARLES CARTER,

Shirley.

October 18th, 1802. [11thDec.]

John Henry,

Is landing a few packages of well assorted

Irish Linen,

EACH containing about thirty pieces, which he will dispose of on moderate terms. 12f

Richmond, 22d October, 1802.

Candles & Soap.

The Subscriber has established a

Candle & Soap Manufactory,

NEAR the Market-House in this city, on a much more extensive scale than has hitherto been attempted by any other person in this place—and hopes that the citizens thereof and the public in general will extend to him the encouragement he may merit in the prosecution of a business so long and so wanted in Richmond. All orders from the country will be carefully attended to, and the articles furnished at a lower price than at any other place in this city.

N. B. *Tallow* and *Liquid Soap* may also be had at a reduced price.

THOMAS MAULE.

Richmond, 10th mo. 20th, 1802.

WE, the subscribers, do certify, that we are well acquainted with the quality of Thomas Maule's Candles, having made use of them for a considerable time, and apprehend them to be fully equal to the imported Candles in point of burning, &c. and recommend them for general use, wishing he may meet with that encouragement which he is justly entitled to for establishing so useful and necessary a business in this place.

Waddy Turner, H. Dabney, J. Pollard, Robert Robinson, John Clarke, Wm. M. Thompson, John Foster, Jacob Mayers, James Roberts, Robert Hendren, Conyngham Burton, Charles Wills, Reuben Cantor, J. Widewilt, Jacob Abraham, J. Darmstatt, Wm. Crozier, E. Macquiellen, Jas. Ladd, Walter Potter, Wm. M'Cay, Jacob Harrison, Israel I. Cohen, Robert Turner, Jacob Faekler, John C. Ayers, John M'Bride, Wm. Prichard, Thomas Ladd, Amos Ladd, Th. Davis, Close Maxwell, Wm. Strode, Robert Davidson, P. Wilkinson, G. R. Hallam, N. Hallam, C. Dill, Jas. Boatright, F. de la Plance, E de la Planche, H. Mosby, Leander Hughes, G. W. Hill, J. P. Hopkins, Charles Carter, F. Hyland, Joel Tucker, W. C. Derrough, John Doyl, Joshua Brotherhood, Walter Shelton, John Pollard, Robert S. Smithey, William Davidson, Richard Thompson, Sam. G. Patten, Samuel Pleasants, jun. Z. Rehine, Samuel Pointer, P. Harwood, Richard Edwards, Esme Smock, Th. Cowles, B. H. Judah, John Pumfrey, Wm. Nice, Ro. Brooke, George W. Smith, Wm. Du-Val, John S. Pleasants, W. H. Fitzwhylsonn. 6t

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FOR SALE,

Cologne Mill-stones

From 3 feet 9 inches to 4 feet 8 inches.

Apply to

Jesse Hollingsworth & Son,

Baltimore, or to

Macmurdo & Fisher.

Richmond, October 21, 1802. 3w

Foreign Intelligence.

PHILADELPHIA, Oct. 20.

Laſt evening arrived at this port, the ſhip Amſterdam Packet, capt. Hidelius, in 38 days from Bordeaux. A gentleman paſſenger has obligingly furniſhed us with a regular file of Paris papers down to the NINTH of SEPTEMBER, from which we have made the following tranſlations for this day's Gazette. In our next we ſhall continue our extracts.

Touſſaint Louverture.

PARIS, Aug. 25.

Touſſaint Louverture has arrived at Paris; he was brought there in a poſt chaiſe, eſcorted by a numerous detachment of dragoons—he is in the temple.

BORDEAUX, Sept. 5.

We learn by letters from Bayonne, the arrival of a corvette coming from Breſt, having on board the wife of Touſſaint Louverture, two of her children, one of her nieces, and ſome ſervants; they went on ſhore the 2d of September, at ten o'clock in the forenoon.—Mrs. Touſſaint was received on the wharf by the mayor of Bayonne, the commander of the troops, with a detachment of grenadiers, and conducted to the hotel of Providence. They are now preparing apartments for her in one of the caſtles. A centinel has been placed at the door of the hotel.

Sept. 6.—The Moniteur of the 3d inſt. contains ſix ſenatus conſulta; the firſt regulates the manner the ſenate ſhall be preſided and convoked, and how the ſenatus conſulta ſhall be preſented. The ſecond relates to the order in which the five ſeries, that form the grand diviſion of the departments of the Republic, ſhall preſent deputies to the legiſlative body. It is enacted by the third, that the ſenatus conſultum that will pronounce the diſſolution of the legiſlative body or tribunate, ſhall announce the propoſition of the government, the report of a ſpecial commiſſion on this matter, and ſhall report that the votes have been received ſecretly by ballot. The fourth deſignates the 24 cities, the mayors of which ſhall be preſent at the taking of the oath of the citizen appointed to ſucceed the firſt conſul; thoſe cities are—Paris, Lyons, Bordeaux, Marſeilles, Rouen, Nantz, Bruxelles, Mayence, Anvers, Leige, Liſle, Toulouſe, Straſburg, Orleans, Verſailles, Montpelier, Rennes, Caen, Rheims, Nancy, Amiens, Geneva, Dijon, Nice. By the fifth, the iſland of Elba, is united to the territory of the Republic, and ſhall ſend a deputy to the legiſlative body; which will make the members of this body amount to 301. The ſixth, at laſt, relates to the diviſion of departments of the republic into five ſeries, and to the order in which they ſhall be called to preſent deputies to the legiſlative body. And after proceedide by lot, the reſult of the drawing for the five ſeries was in the following order: the 4th, the 3d, the 5th, the 2d, and the 1ſt.

NEW-YORK, October 19.

We are indebted to Captain P. W. Marreuer, who arrived here laſt night, for a copy of the Proclamation of the French Commander in Chief at Martinique, on his taking poſſion of that Iſland, containing the principles of the Civil and Commercial Regulations of that place. It is an intereſting Document, and ſhall be given in tomorrow's Gazette.

Accounts from St. Domingo repreſent that Colony as being once more in a ſtate of general inſurrection, the negroes having riſen throughout the whole interior, and commenced the repetition of thoſe outrages which have heretofore rendered St. Domingo a ſcene of devaſtation and horror.

The inſurgents are treated with the greateſt ſeverity whenever they happen to fall into the power of the French troops: but the number of the latter is too inſignificant to contend effectually with the former; and it is conjectured that on the failure of the reinforcement of a diviſion of 12,000 men (which was daily expected, though without any certainty as to the probable time of its arrival) St. Domingo will either be entirely loſt to France or remain to be conquered a ſecond time. At preſent the ſeaports are conſidered as the only places of ſafety.

We are informed that advices from the Havanna, ſo late as the 10th of the laſt month, ſtate, on unqueſtionable authority, that the Count de Mopoz (commonly called Count Jaruco from the family-title) had obtained from the Court of Spain, whither he had recently gone from Havanna, the privilege of introducing into that port one hundred and forty thouſand barrels of Flour. This excluſive privilege, though it muſt neceſſarily be ſupplied from the United States, is a ſmiſhing blow to our regular commercial intercourſe with the Havanna. The amount of the privilege extends to, at leaſt, *two and an half years* ſupply of that article.

The ſame advices make no mention of the partial admiſſion of our veſſels with ſtock and lumber, as recently reported by an arrival at eaſtward.

LETTER OF COLUMBUS.

Tranſlated from the Moniteur, for the National Intelligencer.

The letter we preſent to our readers bears every mark of authenticity; it is extracted from a manuſcript found at Jamaica, and appears to have been written after the laſt voyage of Columbus, at an epoque when having completed his firſt and important diſcoveries of Veragua, Mexico, and all the coaſt of Terra Firma from the Gulph of Honduras, to the mouth of the Oronoko, he was conſtrained by the ruinous ſtate of his veſſels to go aſhore on Jamaica, where he ſuffered all the extremes of miſery. Cruelly tormented with the gout, abandoned by the greateſt part of his crews, his proviſions exhauſted, and expoſed to conſtant wars with the natives, he had no other reſource, in ſending information of his condition to St. Domingo. He diſpatched a confidential ſervant in an Indian canoe, who was probably the bearer of the following letter, and papers mentioned in it, and which happily arrived at their deſtined place, but it does not appear that the letter ever reached the court of Spain.

Chriſtopher Columbus, to the King of Spain—

Jamaica, 1503.

"From Diego Mendes, and the papers I ſend by him, your majeſty will learn the richneſs of the gold mines I have diſcovered in the province of Veragua, and the intentions I had formed of leaving my brother at the river Berlin, if the viciſſitudes of life and the decrees of heaven had permitted. Whatever may happen, it is of little importance to the unfortunate Columbus, whether the honor of finiſhing theſe diſcoveries and forming eſtabliſhments be reſerved for ſome one, happier than himſelf, provided your majeſty and your ſucceſſors reap the glory and the advantage. If, by God's permiſſion, Mendes arrives in Spain, I doubt not that he will ſucceed in convincing your majeſty and my auguſt miſtreſs, that it is not a chateau and park that I have added to your dominions, but a whole world, with innumerable ſubjects, a ſoil fertile beyond example, riches exceeding all the imagination can conceive, or averies covet.

"But alas! Nor Mendes, nor this letter, nor any mortal tongue can deſcribe the troubles and ſufferings of mind and body which I have endured, nor the dangers and miſeries, to which my ſon, my brothers and my friends are expoſed! For more than ten months have we lain in the open air, on the decks of our veſſels, run aground on the coaſt and faſtened together. Thoſe of my people who have kept their health have mutined, at the inſtigation of Perras of Seville; thoſe who have remained faithful are ſick and dying. We have conſumed all the proviſions of the Indians, ſo that they have abandoned us; thus famine menaces us with death. To theſe evils, are joined ſo many aggravating circumſtances, that in truth it would be difficult to find on the face of the earth a being more wretched than Columbus. One would think that heaven aided the rage of my envious enemies & imputed to me as crimes my diſcoveries and my ſervices! Oh Heaven, and you, ye ſaints who inhabit it, permit the King Don Ferdinand and my illuſtrious ſovereign Dona Iſabella, to know that I am the moſt miſerable of men and that I have become ſo only from my zeal for their ſervice and intereſt!

"No, there can be no ſufferings equal to mine! I ſee with horror the approach of my deſtruction, and ſtill more that of my brave companions who have ſacrificed all to follow me.

"Almoſt ſinking under the weight of my miſery, what avail the titles of viceroy and perpetual admiral, except to render me more odious in the ſight of the Spaniſh nation? It is evident that every thing conſpires to ſhorten the thread of my life; for beſides that I am old and cruelly tormented with the gout, I languiſh and expire under infirmities. Among ſavages, with whom I find neither remedies or aliments for the body, nor prieſts or ſacraments for the ſoul; in the midſt of rebel crews, with my ſon, my brother, my friends ſick and periſhing with pain and hunger and deprived even of the ſuccour of the Indians.

"The biſhop of St. Domingo ſent a meſſenger here, but it was rather to inform himſelf whether I were dead, than to offer me aſſiſtance, for his people neither brought or would receive a letter, and refuſed even to ſpeak to us; from which I conclude that my enemies are waiting with the expectation that my voyages and my life will terminate here.

"Bleſſed mother of God, who compaſſionates the unhappy and the oppreſſed! why was I not ſuffered to periſh when Cecil Bovadilla ravished from us, my brother and myſelf, the gold we had ſo dearly acquired, and ſent us to Spain, loaded with chains without the leaſt pretence of juſtice, or the ſhadow of a crime?

"Theſe chains are the only treaſures which remain, and I will have them interred in my tomb, if a tomb is allowed me! For I wiſh, for the honor of the Spaniſh name, that the remembrance of an act ſo tyrannical and unjuſt ſhould be buried with me.

"My death would have deprived Ovanda of the ſatisfaction of ſeeing us four or twelve months afterwards fall the victims of the envy of men, as inexorable as the fatality of circumſtances. Ah! holy mother of God, let not the Caſtillian name be tarniſhed with new infamy—let not future ages know that there exiſted men ſo vile, ſo cowardly, as to ſeek to recommend themſelves to Ferdinand, by deſtroying the two unfortunate Columbus, nor for his crimes, but for his excluſive right to the glory of having diſcovered and given a new world to Spain.

"Great God, it was thy work. It was thou who didſt inſpire and guide me in this enterpriſe; take then pity on me, and ſoften in my favor thoſe hearts which ſtill feel the ſentiments of humanity and juſtice!

"And you, ye bleſſed ſpirits, who know my innocence, and ſee my ſufferings, have compaſſion on the age in which I live, too envious and too much hardened in vice to be affected by my fate.

"No hope remains to conſole me, but my reliance on the piety and juſtice of future generations; they certainly will pity me, when they ſhall learn that at my coſt and expence, at the riſque and peril of my life, and that of my brothers, and with little aid from the crown of Spain, I have rendered to it, in the ſpace of 4 years, and during our voyages, ſervices, ſuch as mortal never before rendered to his king and country, and that the only recompence I have received, is to be left to periſh, after having ſhipped me of every thing but my irons; ſo that the man who gave a world to Spain, has not a cabin in which he can ſhelter himſelf or his wretched family!

"Good angels! protectors of the innocent and oppreſſed! bear this letter to my auguſt miſtreſs; ſhe knows all I have ſuffered for her glory and her ſervice, and ſhe will be humane and juſt enough, to ſnatch from miſery the ſon and brother of the man who has opened to Spain ſuch inexhauſtible ſources of wealth, who has added to his dominions kingdoms and empires of unknown extent; ſhe will not ſuffer them to beg the bread they eat. If ſhe ſtill lives, ſhe will dread leaſt the cruelty and ingratitude with which I have been treated, may provoke the anger of heaven to puniſh a ſucceeding generation for the tranſgreſſions of their fathers, by permitting other nations to deſpoil the Spaniſh empire of their riches and the world which I have diſcovered."

The following copy of a letter from General Waſhington to Alexander Addiſon, Eſq. of Pennſylvania, Preſident of the Court of Common Pleas for the fifth circuit of that ſtate, ſo unequivocally conveys the opinion of the *firſt man* America ever produced, reſpecting the party now in power, that it merits univerſal attention and remembrance.

N. Y. Spectator.

MOUNT VERNON, March 4, 1799.

Sir,

Your favor of the 31ſt January, enclоſing your Charge to the Grand Jury of the County Court of the Fifth Circuit of the State of Pennſylvania, at the laſt December Seſſions, has been duly received, and for the encloſure I thank you.

I wiſh, ſincerely, that your good example in endeavouring to bring the people of theſe United States more acquainted with the laws and principles of their government, was followed. They only require a proper underſtanding of theſe to judge rightly on all great national queſtions—*but unfortunately, infinitely more pains is taken to* BLIND *them, by* ONE DESCRIPTION OF MEN, *than there is to open their eyes by the other, which in* MY *opinion, is* THE SOURCE OF MOST OF THE EVILS WE LABOR UNDER.

With very great eſteem,
I am, Sir,
Your moſt obedient ſervant,
GEORGE WASHINGTON.

Alexander Addiſon, Eſq.

At the ſign of the
SPREAD EAGLE,
In Chillicothe.

THE ſubſcriber having furniſhed his new houſe, which contains comfortable lodging and private rooms, his cellar well ſtored with liquors of various kinds, his ſtable well furniſhed with ſeparate ſtalls, plentifully ſtored with good timothy hay, corn and oats, begs leave to inform his friends and the public generelly, that his conſtant care will be to accommodate thoſe who may favor him with their cuſtom, in the moſt agreeable manner. He flatters himſelf that from his means of accommodation, and due attention to thoſe who call on him, their ſituation will be as agreeable with him, as in any other public houſe in town.

WILLIAM LAMB.

Sept. 27, 1802. [taw6w.]

☞ Subſcriptions to the *New-York Herald* are received at the Office of the *Virginia Gazette.*

The Virginia Gazette.

—RICHMOND—

WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 27, 1802.

The worthy and patriotic Biſhop Madiſon, upon the firſt information given to the public by Callender, of his having received money from Mr. Jefferſon towards the publication of the Proſpect before Us, poſted away to Monticello to receive from the Preſident himſelf the true particulars of that ſtrange tranſaction. Mr. Jefferſon with his uſual coolneſs aſſured him that compaſſion for a miſerable object, alone induced him to an act of charity, for which he was now repaid by the baſeſt ingratitude; the Biſhop ſwallowed as goſpel the aſſertions of the Monticellian ſage, and took the utmoſt pains to circulate in the upper country where he was travelling, what he believed to be the real matter of fact; but alas! when the letters themſelves appeared, and the Biſhop read theſe words in the one dated 6th Sept. 1799—"*Mr. Jefferſon happens to be here, and directs his agent to call on you with this and pay you 50 dollars, on account of the book you are about to publiſh,*" he is reported to have dropped the paper in a fit of aſtoniſhed deſpair, exclaiming at the ſame moment, "is it poſſible Jefferſon could have been guilty of ſuch conduct?"

UNFIDELITY.

In the laſt Watch Tower, Cheetham has introduced a piece entitled the firſt Book of the Kings, chapter 1ſt, ſeemingly with no other motive or intention, than to ridicule the ſcriptures of God. When ſuch deiſtical aſſurance is ſuffered to diſplay itſelf in a public paper patronized by the Chief Magiſtrate of the Union, to what a deplorable ſituation muſt Americans acknowledge themſelves reduced? To what purpoſe did we ſtruggle ten years to acquire liberty and independence? if we ſacrifice the deareſt and moſt valuable of earthly bleſſings, the ſecurity of that religion which we received from our anceſtors, and which we are in a manner bound to tranſmit to our poſterity. Every day marks not only the progreſs of deiſm, but the countenance which it receives from thoſe very men whoſe duty it is to be the guardians of chriſtianity. Scarcely a jacobin paper appears without ſome invective or mockery, either againſt the divine revelation, or its teachers. As this is the caſe at preſent, how will the torrent of infidelity roar when the infidel Paine will flouriſh his diſorganiſing trumpet among our citizens under the auſpices of our Preſident and from the very groves of Monticello?

Edward Livingſton, the Mayor of New-York, made lately the tour of Virginia; upon his return home the Clintonians flocked round him, eager to know the progreſs of their party in the ſouth, but the only information which it is ſaid they received from Mr. Livingſton, was, that their friends in the ſouthern ſtates were ſo entirely abſorbed in ſorrow at the diſcovery of the connexion between their preſident and Callender, that he never heard the name of De Witt Clinton once mentioned.

ORIGIN
Of the Naturalization Bill,
Paſſed laſt Congreſs.

This bill, which has given the right of citizenſhip, within the five laſt months, to at leaſt ten thouſand perſons, ignorant of every principle of government, is well underſtood to have been prepared by a committee of five democratic members of congreſs, of which Doctor Mitchell of New-York was the preſident, but the firſt origin of the bill has only been known to thoſe perſons who were the active inſtruments of having it propoſed in the houſe. Ridiculous as it may appear, its plan originated between Mr. Jefferſon and a barber, who, like moſt American Jacobins, was a fugitive from his native country, and a member of that convention which brought diſgrace upon Scotland. This barber had written a flaming Philippic againſt the ſedition law, in which ſeveral reflections upon Chriſtianity were ſilly interwoven. He ſent a copy to the Preſident and another to the Vice Preſident; the latter treated the performance with the contempt which it deſerved; but the patron of the Proſpect before Us, gave it the moſt cordial reception; he returned a letter of thanks to the author, expreſſing his ſatisfaction that the United States were bleſſed with ſuch worthy characters, and intimating a deſire that the aliens in New-York ſhould petition Congreſs for a repeal of the act under which they labour-ed. The barber took the hint, and flew as quick as his cripp'ed limbs would allow him* among the ragged aliens of Hibernia and the ſtarving wanderers of Caledonia, who like himſelf had by their principles incurred the enmity of every reſpectable Scottiſh merchant in New-York. A ſecret meeting was immediately appointed at Lovet's Hotel by a few perſons ſelected from theſe motly groups. The reader may perhaps be aſtoniſhed how a Hotel received them, but Lovet, the Hotel Maſter, was himſelf once, a leading member of the Correſponding Society in London, and although ſince his arrival in America, by induſtry and honeſt integrity, he has riſen far above his former acquaintances, yet his quondam connexion could not in decency ſuffer him to refuſe a few hours lodging to his tattered brethren. Theſe diſciples of Paine's metaphyſical jargon were well aware, that a petition from the reſpectable aliens could not be procured without calling a general meeting by an advertiſement in the newſpapers, and they dreaded if this were done, that a committee would be elected to frame the petition of very different characters from thoſe they would deſire. But upon reflection it occured to them, that at all public meetings of this nature, people in general never aſſemble preciſely at the hour appointed, and that when they do aſſemble, the reſpectable characters are always the moſt diffident and lateſt in delivering their ſentiments. They therefore agreed to call a general meeting, confident in the hopes, as it afterwards proved to be the caſe, that if they met preciſely at the hour appointed they would have an opportunity of electing themſelves to be the framers of the petition, which was to confer the right of voting upon thouſands of ignorant minds. In the mean time they contrived to have the opinions both of Mr. Madiſon and Mr. Gallatin on the ſubject, in order to word the petition agreeable to their ſentiments. The general meeting was therefore called, and preciſely at the hour fixed in the newſpapers, the barber and his friends met, and with the utmoſt pomp and ceremony, elected themſelves to the important buſineſs. Hundreds of reſpectable aliens aſſembled a few minutes afterwards, but with what mortifying diſguſt they departed, may be eaſily conceived, upon the information that a barber, whom no body ſcarcely knew, was the perſon fixed upon to repreſent their opinions in Congreſs.—Such was the origin of the celebrated Naturalization Bill, paſſed in Congreſs in the year 1802.

** This barber is one of thoſe unhappy beings termed by Naturaliſts a Lusus Naturæ.*

(FROM A CORRESPONDENT.)

POLITICS OF NEW-YORK.

[CONTINUED.]

In ſtature, he is at leaſt four feet. His limbs are as nicely turned as thoſe of the moſt delicate Petit Maitre, who ever walked the ſtage in Paris, and theſe he ſhows both at the bar and in his conſulting office to the beſt advantage; they form not the leaſt prominent part of the qualifications with which nature has bleſſed Mr. Riker; a pair of elaſtic ſhoes, with ſteel ſprings inſerted in the heels, the ingenious contrivance of one of the convicts in the ſtate priſon of New-York, add conſiderably to the light and airy appearance which he uſually exhibits when defending a client, acculing a criminal, or in the more important office of harranging a turbulent populace. Deſcriptions of this nature may be deemed tedious and unintereſting, but it ought to be remembered, that trifles have frequently been the cauſe of revolutions in empires and nations. An elegant Engliſh writer, has ſomewhere remarked, that the turn of a ſtraw has often dethroned kings. How much more poſſible is it then, that the turn of an ancle, ſuch as the deputy attorney general's of New-York, ſhould affect the aſtoniſhed eyes of five hundred Hibernians, ſuddenly metamorphoſed into American citizens.

Mr. Riker has alſo in the few years in which he has figured in politics, been all things to all men. In the years 1793, '94 and '95, when Jacobiniſm made its firſt appearance in America, he was only a boy. Freed from the diſcipline of a ſchool, but with all the levity of an unexperienced youth, he rambled about with the three-coloured ribbon ſtuck into his hat and dangling at his breaſt. Soon after, having entered into the office of general Hamilton for the purpoſe of ſtudying the law, little Dick, for Richard is the name of the deputy attorney general, exchanged the French colours for the black cockade with which he ſtrutted the ſtreets for two years, until 1798, when being refuſed ſome favour which his merits did not deſerve, he tore the enſign of federaliſm from his hat, ſwore that equality was the firſt of principles, and volunteered to be her advocate againſt all her attacks for the future.

Such is a ſhort ſketch of the character of Citizen Richard Riker, deputy attorney general of the ſtate of New-York, and ſecond to Mr. De Witt Clinton in all matters of importance.

The next agent in the Clintonian politics which I ſhall obſerve is Mr. Tunis Wortman. The diſpoſition and abilities of this democrat, are nearly upon a par with Mr. Riker's; but a dark brooding countenance proclaims them at once to the moſt careleſs obſerver, without any previous knowledge of his character. A copartnerſhip in the law which exiſts between Wortman and Mr. George Clinton,

brother to De Witt, strengthens alſo Wortman's zeal for the Clinton cauſe. The office which Wortman enjoys, and which was conferred on him by the Clinton intereſt, viz, clerk of the diſtrict of New-York, gives him many opportunities of forwarding their meaſures and obtaining the favour of the populace, which would otherwiſe be out of his power. He has alſo, like Riker, acted the hypocrite more than once. Several years ſince, during a celebrated ſtruggle between Mr. Varick, the mayor of New-York, and Mr. Kettletas, an attorney in the democratic party, Wortman, to all appearance, eſpouſed the cauſe of Mr. Kettletas, but privately wrote ſeveral ſevere pieces in the newſpapers, reflecting upon his friend and in ſupport of the mayor. His conduct in the tranſaction between the Vice Prelident and Meſſrs. Barlas and Ward, is too notorious to be repeated here. His feeble and mean attempts to impoſe citizenſhip upon men, without proper ſtamp certificates, at the laſt election in New-York, are alſo known every where. To ſum up Mr. Wortman's character in a few words, he is a man upon whom nature has fixed a countenance of ſtudied deceit.

Mr. George Clinton, his partner, and brother to Mr. De Witt Clinton, is the next of the order who deſerves notice. This man is one of thoſe good humored dunces who often are made the dupes of deſigning craft. Without brains to comprehend, or a heart to feel, he becomes the ready executioner of every ſcheme propoſed by his party, whether good or bad, prudent or impolitic, wiſe or fooliſh. Like characters of this deſcription, his vanity is alſo without bounds, his patriotiſm unſtable, and his promiſes diſregarded. None of his acquaintances place more reliance on him than ſuits their purpoſe; they adviſe with him as the organ of De Witt's pleaſure, and they pay him the obedience due to the brother of their leader. His indolence unfits him, for either being an active or uſeful politican, even if he had the abilities. He may, in ſhort, be regarded as the footſtool of the Clintonians: were he poſſeſſed of wit, he would be their buffoon; but of every thing ſprightly or engaging, he is utterly void.

Mr. Oſgood, one of the new made Jefferſonian officers, is another zealous Clintonian, and though not ſo active as thoſe I have already named, yet ſo far as he condeſcends to engage, he is more powerful and dangerous. From an univerſal acquaintance with the leaders of parties in genaral, he is poſſeſſed of more political information than any man in the city of New-York. He is the fountain to which the editor of the Citizen applies in all caſes of doubt. From thence flow the principal circumſtances contained in the View of Mr. Burr's Political Conduct, which afterwards received the magnifying touch of Cheetham's pen; thence aroſe the wonderful tale of Mr. Burr's negociation with the federaliſts, originally a malignant rumour, communicated as ſuch to Doctors Linn and Abeel, reported by them to a *Brother Clergyman* as only a wild chimera; but being foſtered and nouriſhed for ſome time in the more credulous and leſs candid brains of this *Brother Clergyman*, it was delivered over to Mr. Oſgood, the boſom friend of the latter.—Whether Mr. Cheetham received the ſtory directly from Mr. Oſgood, I ſhall not aſſert, but I have no heſitation in believing that to be the principal channel along which this Quixotic conſpiracy hasflowed.

(To be continued.)

For the VIRGINIA GAZETTE.

(No. II.)

Before I proceed to this diſcuſſion, it will be neceſſary to deſignate the oppoſing parties by appropriate terms—by which theſe eſſays will be regulated. The term republican is by far too indefinite, and is uſed to mean ſo many different things, and to fit ſo many different characters, that I ſhall invariably avoid it.

The following ſingular confeſſion has been made and publiſhed by Mr. Duane in the Aurora of Sept. 11th, 1802.

"Emboldened by the tolerant and eaſy "ſpirit of the adminiſtration, we find that "thoſe who had formerly their pretenſi- "ons to the confidence and patronage of "the people, are actually recruiting their "forces in Philadelphia, Charleſton and "other parts of the United States, in "hopes of working themſelves once more "into power; however, though we have "our fears for other quarters, there is "nothing to be apprehended in Pennſyl- "vania—there democracy is organized, "and the friends of the people at their "poſts."

I do not know in what point of view the well diſpoſed people of Pennſylvania may conſider this, nor what are the data upon which the declaration is made.—Duane has in a former paper ſaid, that there are 4000 ſubſcribers to the Aurora. In another he has ſaid that *he* is the organ of the *public will*—and now he ſays that *democracy is organized* in Pennſylvania. If he has deſigned this expreſſion to be underſtood in its literal ſenſe, if it be made on an exiſting ſtate of things in Pennſylvania, I believe it may be ſaid with great truth, that the interior of Pennſylvania exhibits at this time, the moſt deplorable and melancholy picture of any part of the civilized world.

The organ of the *public will*, Duane, in a newſpaper which has *four thouſand ſubſcribers*, and which is read by five or ſix times as many people in every quarter and corner of the United States, has ſaid that in *Pennſylvania democracy is organized*—Unhappy, ill-fated Pennſylvania, if this be true! Pennſylvania, which has heretofore given examples of induſtry, arts, agriculture, mechanics and manufactures, has ſat ſtill, until the hend, the arch fiend democracy, has been organized! Impoſſible! This muſt then be, I hope it will be no more, than editorial fiction—it is Duane-iſm. Duane muſt have intended it figuratively; the verb *organized* muſt have been intended to apply to himſelf as the organ of the *public will*. If ſo—if he has thought proper to verbalize a figurative word, he ſhould have afforded ſuch an explanation as to have ſeparated it from the all powerful, literary and explicit ſenſe in which it is underſtood in modern uſe, and has been explained by lexicographers—he ſhould have expreſſed himſelf this way: In Pennſylvania *democracy* is *Duanized*.

After this, it is proper that I ſhould explain to the readers of this paper the woful ſituation in which our brethren of Pennſylvania are, whether they are conſidered the dupes of the Aurora-man, and are completely Duanized, (organized as Duane ſays) or whether Duane in *this inſtance* has told the truth, in ſaying that in Pennſylvania *democracy* is *organized*—for this explanation I offer the following quotations and elucidations.

Aſh, an authority introduced and relied upon by Duane himſelf, gives the following explanation to the words "democracy" and "organized."—"Democracy,—that form of government in which the power is lodged in the collective body of the people." "Organize—to form organically, to conſtruct ſo that one part may co-operate with another." Theſe explanations are conſidered; the people of Pennſylvania, and they alone, will be able to anſwer, whether the *ſelf ſtyled organ of the public will* is correct in giving a refutation of them- which is the reverſe of that which is generally believed, and which moſt ſurely, if true, will plunge them into miſeries which will terminate in the deſtruction of every thing which is good and valuable.

The inſurrection of 1793, imputed by many to Gallatin, was one inſtance of an organized democracy. The inſurrection of 1798, by Fries and others, as far as it went, was a ſecond, and there was another which was organizing in Philadelphia in 1798, which was nipped in the bud; but it was hoped that this organizing or rather *diſorganizing* temper had either been cruſhed or cured, by the ſoberneſs of thought and the impreſſive ſtrength of reaſon; the Aurora ſays otherwiſe. The editor of that paper is the confidant, the favourite and protegee of the executive departments, boaſts of having 4000 ſubſcribers, and has moſt oſtentatiouſly ſaid he is *the organ of the public will*—He has ſaid that in Pennſylvania, *democracy is organized*. Woe then to unhappy, illfated Pennſylvania! farewell to her character, proſperity and her happineſs!—Duane, the organ of the public will, has declared and pronounced your deſtruction; if he can be believed, even ſackcloth and aſhes will not ſave you; truth is to be ſhut out from your ears. It is from him, and him only, that you will be permitted to ſwallow the deleterious poiſon of the moſt licentious demagogues, or organiſts, ſaturated with a democratic ſervor, which at the ſame inſtant is to be active or paſſive in every quarter and corner of the ſtate—which will raiſe a ſtorm, in which all the paſſions inherent in man will be rouſed and unbridled—which will alternately rage in all the vengeance of victory, or ſink in all the horrors and tortures of defeat. Such is the proſpect for which Duane is ready to ſing Io Pæns.

Oh Philadelphia, Philadelphia! City famed for your arts, induſtry, order and commerce! Why is it that you ſit with your arms folded—with your tongues cleaving to the roofs of your mouths, while ſin and iniquity, havoc, untruth and death are *organized* their helliſh bands? Why do you not blow the trumpet of truth, and erect a ſtandard in the temple of juſtice.

Who is this William Duane, who, like the deſtroying Angel, has appeared among you, whoſe conduct, if it has any definite object, threatens to overwhelm you with all that is horrid and miſerable?

Ill-judging men! while you are ſecurely eſtimating the ſtrength of your ſecurities, or the contents of your cheſts, *democracy is organized*; it acquires ſtrength by your ſupineneſs, and while you content yourſelves in the fancied ſecurity of conſtitutional and moral right, the inſurrectionary democrats are preparing their requiſitions and proſcriptions.

Has not Duane told you ſo? Faithleſs and ſhameleſs as he is, and as you all know him, in this let him be credited.—You may ſafely believe it.—if Duane tells you then in a moment of fancied ſucceſs, while he views with malignant joy, his myrmidons with one eye, and counts your caſh with the other, and when at the ſame moment he ſays in all the pride of anticipated ſucceſs, "*democracy is organized*."

Does he not alſo ſay, Philadelphians, I will have your caſh—the word of command ſhall ſoon be given—yet a little while, I will let ſlip the dogs of war—I will repay myſelf in the wideneſs and wildneſs of an inſurrectionary harveſt for the many perſonal indignities which I have received among you; you ſhall find in me a new Genghis, who will not forget the inſults which had been offered to a Temujin; you ſhall find another Collot d'Herbois, who, in the character of a tyrant, revenged the hiſſings which were beſtowed upon him as a Comedian by the inhabitants of Lyons.

If at any future time you ſhould be tempted to aſk one another, who is this new Genghis, what will be your ſurpriſe to be told that it is Wm. Duane; it is he whoſe fictions and railings are now ſo contemptible, that you neither think him or them of any conſequence. Every man knows how much eaſier it is to prevent than to remedy an evil. Trifles grow into conſequences, becauſe they are deſpiſed. Marat was the ſcourge of France, and Robeſpierre of Europe—and who were they? In nothing worſe or more important than is William Duane.

LUCIUS.

[BY REQUEST.]

From the RECORDER.

A letter, which was written by me ſome time ago, to Mr. Callender, has ſince been printed, not only in the Recorder, but alſo in the Examiner. Although it was not my wiſh to have made a conſpicuous figure in either of theſe papers, or to have attracted public notice in any way; altho' I am ſatisfied that the publication of the letter proceeded from a miſtake, it will avail nothing to aſcertain the cauſe, or author of that miſtake. Every body who knows me, or who will take the trouble to read what follows, will believe that the letter was not written for publication; yet, as it contains nothing which I am not ready to acknowledge, and to repeat again and again, if neceſſary, I ſhall proceed with my own vindication; a circumſtance which has been rendered neceſſary by the manner in which it has been noticed in the Examiner.—Upon the 11th of September laſt, among other things which appeared in that paper, the editor, for reaſons beſt known to himſelf, has thought proper to publiſh another letter which was written by me, more than 26 years ago; a letter which I never was aſhamed of, nor repented having written; nay, my own friends, at the time, with my full concurrence, inſiſted on its being publiſhed, becauſe, though it exhibited my ſentiments (which I never concealed) yet, it evinced my innocence. When in the deſpotiſm of the times (for they were deſpotic beyond meaſure) I was made a priſoner at my own reſidence, *merely upon account of my opinions*, which being the reſult, then beſt of my judgment, I could no more controul than I could alter the colour of my ſkin. What did the committee of ſafety do? They reſolved that "nothiug having appeared in his conduct, or in the ſaid letter, to be within the offences defined by the late ordinance for eſtabliſhing a mode of puniſhment for the enemies to America in this colony," What then ought to have followed? That the ſaid Wormeley be acquitted—Nothing like this juſtice was done to me for, tho' they could not condemn, they would not acquit. Mark! ſir, they reſolved, that "the letter was a full proof of an *inimical diſpoſition*." What was "an inimical diſpoſition?" No law had ever defined, nor ever puniſhed; looſe words that ſuited any caſe, to which wanton caprice or arbitrary pleaſure ſhould indiſcriminately apply them.——This was verily a criſis, when, as the preſident elegantly expreſſes it, our rulers "felt power, and forgot right." What was the next paſſage in the ſentence againſt me? "That I ſhould appear before the convention at any time during their next meeting if required ſo to do." Knowing that I had not only not committed any crime, but, that I had made the laws and ordinances the rule of my conduct, by not infringing them in the leaſt degree; I begged, I intreated to be tried by my peers, in a court of law, urging that I might be acquitted, or condemned, as my innocence or guilt ſhould be pronounced; but I intreated in vain.——Born a freeman, I revolted againſt a trial, as unconſtitutional as the Star-Chamber. I claimed the privileges of my birth; the liberty of the preſs; and the benefit of the *Habeas Corpus* act. My claims were not heard; or, if heard, were diſregarded. I was again brought before an illegal tribunal, a committee of the houſe of convention, and ſentenced to exile, where I remained two years, at an expence of at leaſt one thouſand pounds. There was not a man who knew me, who could poſſibly think me an enemy to my country, where my all was centered? the country which contained my fortune, my family, my connections, and my friends. No ſir, no man could ſuppoſe this. It was neceſſary, (as ſome thought, who governed others,)

"To make me
"A fixed figure for the hand of ſcorn,
"To point his ſlowly moving finger at."

It happened that I was a member of the royal council; that my opinions (which were not then, and never have been under the influence of popularity) were oppoſed to popular meaſures; and that theſe meaſures appeared to be adverſe to the true intereſts of my country. Theſe were the offences, which excited againſt me the indignation of the ruling powers, and brought on the puniſhment which they inflicted. Soon after this period, independence was declared; and from that time, I challenge any man to produce a ſentence which was ever written by me in oppoſition to that meaſure. I did not then approve of it, and thought (I confeſs erroneouſly) that it could not be obtained; or, if obtained, that it could be ſupported by people, ſo diſſimilar in intereſts and habits, and in a country ſo thinly populated. Another circumſtance too, at that time, excited in me a deep ſenſation, I mean that ſpecies of property, which it is to be feared may, at ſome future day, prove a grievous curſe to this country. I reaſoned thus, that if our rulers were really actuated by the genuine ſpirit of liberty a general emancipation would be the inevitable conſequence. In that event I confeſs, I did not ſee my way. I ſaw horror and miſery, nor could any anticipation be formed, which did not bring with it a world of woe. Well might I, or any man thus cheriſh, at that criſis, ſuch reflections, when we found that the hero of the revolution, General Waſhington himſelf, even after the battle was fought and won, doubted."—I quote his circular letter now before me, dated the 18th of June, 1783—"According to the ſyſtem of policy, the ſtates ſhall adopt at this moment, they will ſtand or fall; and by their conformation or laſpe, it is yet to be decided, whether the revolution muſt ultimately be conſidered as a *bleſſing, or a curſe*." If ſuch was the opinion of this veteran in arms, virtue, and politics, after the accompliſhment of the great object, ſurely, I ought to ſtand excuſed for the doubts which I entertained at the moment of its declaration. To return from this digreſſion, after I had been a recluſe for two years, I was releaſed from that ſituation, by a reſolution of the aſſembly, the occaſion for which is as follows. Soon after the treaty of alliance concluded at Paris, upon the 6th of February, 1778, between France and theſe ſtates, congreſs, in a noble ſpirit of liberality, recommended to the different ſtates to paſs acts of indemnity, and to pardon generally ſuch criminals as had offended againſt the laws of their country, and had incurred the penalties they inflicted. If our aſſembly had paſſed ſuch an act it would have placed me in a moſt diſagreeable predicament, becauſe it could not embrace my caſe.—I had committed no crime, and my innocence would have prolonged my puniſhment. In this dilemma, it ſeemed to me to be expedient to make an effort to extricate myſelf; I therefore wrote to a friend (to whom I now beg leave, thus publicly, to offer my grateful acknwledgements for the kindneſs he then rendered me) pointing out the inconvenience under which I labored. He then made a motion for my releaſement from further confinement, and a reſolution paſſed the houſe agreeably to his motion. Being proudly conſcious of my own innocence, and the uprightneſs of my intentions, I never petitioned, nor ever made the ſmalleſt conceſſion to inculpate or exculpate myſelf. My judgment might have been erroneous, but my heart was pure. If the ſame ſcenes were to be reacted; if *my opinions* ſhould be the ſame as they were then, I would conduct myſelf preciſely as I then did.—Nay, I would ſooner lay down my life than deviate from ſentiments which were the reſult of my beſt judgment, and the dictates of my conſcience. But, ſir, this ſtale affair is not the cauſe of the unprovoked attack which the editor of the Examiner has made upon me. I am, and always have been a federaliſt.

The very head and front of my offending
Hath this extent no more.

I have always approved of the meaſures of General Waſhington, becauſe I thought them wiſe and happily calculated to promote the intereſts of the United States; and, if I were to indulge a wiſh for the proſperity of my country, it ſhould be, that his ſucceſſors in the preſidential chair ſhould adopt his wiſe ſyſtem in the adminiſtration of public affairs, and by following his example, attach to themſelves ſimilar reſpectability of character. I will add two circumſtances, which will ſpeak more ſtrongly than any thing which can be ſaid.

During the revolutionary war, I received very great injury from the Britiſh, by the plunder and havoc which were committed on my eſtate. And it was my good fortune to obtain ſo much of the perſonal eſteem of General Waſhington, as not only to have obtained the honor of his correſpondence until his death; but alſo have received from him very flattering letters of introduction to ſome of the moſt diſtinguiſhed characters of the north eaſtern ſtates. The firſt of theſe ſhews, that the Britiſh did not conſider me as one of their partizans; and the ſecond ſhews, that General Waſhington did not conſider me to have been a foe to my country.

I beg pardon of you and the public for the ſtrain of egotiſm into which the publication of my letter has of courſe drawn me. Nothing which I wrote to you was either calumnious or libellous. I never injured nor offended Mr. Jones in my life, by any word or action; neither had he any right to conclude that Mr. Callender had obtained my ſubſcription, becauſe he invaded private characters, or diſturbed the peace of private families. No, ſir, I ſubſcribed to the Recorder, becauſe I perceived that it was diſſeminating truth, and truth too, which the public ought to be poſſeſſed of; becauſe it concerned public characters, of whom, it behoves the public not to be ignorant. And, as I am not Mr. Jones's enemy, it would give me no pain, to ſee, that he had wiped away the charges, to the conviction of his country, which this powerful writer has ſo pointedly urged againſt him. If they be foul aſperſions, the editor of the Recorder ought to be abandoned, as a calumniator. If they be true, Mr. Jones is no longer entitled, either to the confidence or patronage of the public. Sooner than ſuch accuſations ſhould be ſubſtantiated againſt me (were I even of his age) I would pay another, and another reluctant viſit to the county of Berkeley, though attended with all the execrations, that the yelpers of popularity could emit againſt me; nay, I would conſent to be confined to one of the moſt inhoſpitable rocks of one of its coldeſt mountains.

RALPH WORMELEY.

Roſegill, Sept. 20th, 1802.

FROM THE EVENING POST.

TO THE PEOPLE OF THE UNITED STATES.

SINCE my Addreſs, on the ſubject of the Report of the Committee of Inveſtigation, was committed to the preſs, I have diſcovered, that *after the riſing of Congreſs*, a ſecond edition of that Report, with a number of documents annexed, was printed by order of the Houſe of Repreſentatives and diſtributed to the Members of Congreſs. This fact, which has but lately come to my knowledge, appears to require from me a few obſervations, in addition to my former addreſs.

The accounts open in the book of the Treaſury, appear in the ſtatement which was tranſmitted to the Committe, under a new arrangement. Under the title "*Domeſtic expenditures, of a miſcellaneous civil nature*," are included a variety of expenditures, which have hitherto been referred to *diſtinct heads* in the public printed accounts; among theſe are advances for the payment of *military penſions, light houſes, the mint eſtabliſhment, and a loan to the city of Waſhington*; alſo othe advances in conſequence of ſpecial acts of Congreſs.

Some of the obſervations in my addreſs, with reference to the accounts of the *civil liſt*, were made upon a preſumption, that the antient arrangement of the accounts had been continued. I do not mean to ſuggeſt that the new arrangement is an improper one, and I mention the fact, merely, to prevent a miſunderſtanding of my obſervations. I, however, perceive no cauſe to retract the opinion, that the public *will ſuffer no loſs whatever in the payment of the compenſations and ſalaries of the members of the legiſlative, executive, and judicial departments of every grade, from the eſtabliſhment of the Government*; and I am convinced, that a few thouſand dollars will cover every loſs, on a ſettlement of the accounts of the marſhals, and moſt probably alſo, all the accounts comprehended under the new head, entitled, "*Domeſtic expenditures, of a miſcellaneous civil nature.*"

The Committee reported the expenditures, for the Navy Department, from the eſtabliſhment of the Department in 1798, to the 31ſt of March, 1801, *inclusively of the ſum paid by the Treaſury to individuals*, as amounting to 9,981,313 dollars and 73 cents. An examination of the documents recently publiſhed, enables me to ſtate, that this ſum comprikes the expenditures deſcribed by the Committee *to the 1ſt of January, 1802, nearly ten months after the commencement of the preſent adminiſtration.*—I was miſtaken in conſidering the Committee as having reported the ſum before mentioned, as comprihing the payments made at the Treaſury. It is a fact, that only *a part* of the payments made to individuals at the Treaſury was included. The ſum ſtated by the Committee is, however, erroneous, as it appears from the documents annexed to their report, that *including all the advances made to individuals at the Treaſury, and including the ſtock iſſued in payment of the veſſels built by the contributions of the merchants*, the expenditures for the Navy Department to the 31ſt of March, 1801, amounted to no more than 9,843,433 dollars and 3 cnts—there has, conſequently, been an over-charge of at leaſt 337,000 dollars.

The amount repreſented by the committee as "unaccounted for or unſettled," in the *Navy* Department appears to conſiſt of balances on the books of the Accountant on the *1ſt of January* 1802, being 4,170,651 dollars and 75 cents. The accounts to January 1802, *include expenditures under the preſent adminiſtration exceeding the ſum of 1,230,000 dollars.* I am not able to aſcertain the proportion of this ſum, which remained unaccounted for, when the Report was made, but it muſt have been conſiderable.

In the enumeration of the principal naval agencies, that for *New York* was omitted, by miſtake in the publication of my addreſs, or by an error in the original copy. I requeſt that my obſervations, in reſpect to the Naval Agents, may be conſidered as intended to include the agent for New-York.

The laſt publication of the Report, ought certainly to have comprided *all the documents referred to by the committee.* I perceive, however, that the letter of Mr. Gallatin ſecretary of the treaſury, dated *March 2d, 1802, and the ſtatements immediately connected with that letter, have been omitted.* As this letter and ſome of the documents, are eſſentially neceſſary to aſſiſt the public in forming correct opinions on the ſubject of the Report, it appears reaſonable to expect an explanation of the cauſes, which have occaſioned this omiſſion. OLIVER WOLCOTT.

Litchfield, Connecticut, Sept. 15, 1802.

INTERESTING.

Extract of a letter from a reſpectable mercantile houſe in Bourdeaux, dated Sept. 6, to their correſpondents in Philadelphia.

"France will not make a commercial treaty with England: the latter takes it in dudgeon, and appearances look lowering—that is to ſay, ſomething like a rupture."

FOR SALE,

A tract of Land,

LYING near Halifax Court-houſe, (Virg.) containing between 600 and 1000 acres. It lies on the main road leading from Peterſburg and Richmond up into the back parts of Virginia and the Carolinas and Georgia, and is elegantly ſituated for a ſtand for a merchant or tavern keeper. The ſoil of the land is extremely fertile, and well adapted for the culture of tobacco, corn, wheat and every other article of profitable uſe for the farmer or planter. Terms ſhall be made extremely low to any perſon diſpoſed to purchaſe and able to pay a conſiderable part of the purchaſe money down.—If preferred by the purchaſer, a conſiderable part of the purchaſe money will be taken in likely negroes, at a liberal price.—Two very convenient tracts might be made in a diviſion of the whole tract, if by doing ſo it would add to the convenience of a purchaſer. Apply to the ſubſcriber on the premiſes. MATHEW SIMS.

October 25, 1802.

JUDGE TUCKER's BLACKSTONE.

PROPOSALS

For publishing an American edition of

BLACKSTONE's COMMENTARIES,

WITH

NOTES AND REFERENCE

TO THE

CONSTITUTION AND LAWS

OF THE

FEDERAL GOVERNMENT OF THE UNITED STATES,

AND OF THE

COMMONWEALTH OF VIRGINIA:

WITH AN APPENDIX

To each volume, containing tracts upon such subjects as appeared necessary to form a systematic view of the laws of Virginia as a member of the Federal Union.

BY ST. GEORGE TUCKER,

Professor of law in the College of William and Mary, and one of the Judges of the General Court of Virginia.

Printed for WILLIAM YOUNG BIRCH and ABRAHAM SMALL—Philadelphia.

The proposed Edition will contain—

I. An introduction, or preface.

II. Notes on such parts of the Commentaries as treat on subjects which relate to correlative powers, delegated by the constitution and laws of the federal government, or of the state of Virginia; shewing in what instances the principles of the British constitution, the maxims of that government, the general customs or common law of England, acts of the British parliament, and particular customs, or prescriptions, have been adopted or confirmed; altered and amended; or wholly changed and repealed, by local circumstances, political considerations, or the express provisions contained in our constitutions and statute law.

III. To each volume of the commentaries there will be an appendix, into which will be introduced notes of a more considerable length, which cannot conveniently be inserted in the body of the work, and SHORT TRACTS upon some subjects arising out of our own constitution and laws.

IV. The appendix to the first volume will contain, 1. A discourse on government. 2. An enquiry into the obligation and authority of the common law and statutes of England, in the United States respectively; and whether the same be the law of the federal government of the United States or not. 3. A view of the written law of the commonwealth of Virginia as partaking of the constitution and laws of the federal government, and treaties made thereby; as well as of its own particular constitution, and acts of its legislature; together with such acts of the parliament of Great Britain as may be still supposed to have any force or obligation therein. 4. A view of the constitution of the United States; its relation and connection with the state constitutions; a brief examination of their respective powers; a short parrallel between it and that of Great Britain; an examination of some of its defects; and a view of the amendments thereto proposed by the several state conventions, and of such as may still be proper to be taken into further consideration.—5. A short view of the constitution of Virginia; an examination of some of Mr. Jefferson's positions respecting it; some hints with regard to an amendment of it, &c. 6. Observations on the right of conscience and the freedom of the press, in the United States of America. 7. A view of the origin, progress, and present state of slavery in Virginia, with a plan for its gradual abolition. 8. View of the laws respecting glebes and churches in Virginia.

V. The appendix to the second volume will contain a short abstract of the land laws in Virginia, with a reference to such as are not to be found in the general code. 2. A discourse on the law of descents in Virginia. 3. An engraved copper plate table of descents according thereto. 4. A table shewing the manner in which estates in parcenery shall be divided pursuant thereto. 5 A view of the laws respecting escheats and forfeitures, passed during the revolutionary war, and of the rights of foreigners to hold lands in Virginia. 6. A view of the laws respecting slaves as property. 7 A discourse on the subject of the laws restraining usury.

VI. The appendix to the third volume will contain a short view of the courts of the United States, and of the commonwealth of Virginia, with an abstract of the laws by which the practice therein is regulated: Strictures on the trial by jury in Virginia under the existing laws, and a plan for their amendment.

VII. The appendix to the fourth volume will contain an abstract of the criminal jurisdiction of the federal government, and of the commonwealth of Virginia; and and a short discourse on treason.

VIII. The tracts mentioned in the fourth section—together with the editors preface, and the Commentator's introduction, being all attached to the first volume of Blackstone; will, in this edition, be divided into two parts—the preface and introductions; and the five tracts first mentioned in the fourth section, will be attached to the first part, and the other three tracts mentioned in the same section, will make the appendix to the second part.

☞ The *notes* dispersed throughout the work will amount to fourteen or fifteen hundred. Those which refer to the constitution and laws of the *United States* are very numerous.

CONDITIONS.

I. That the work be printed with a new type, on superfine paper, and in five very large Octavo volumes; and be bound in neat law binding.

II. That it shall go to press as soon as a sufficient number of subscribers shall be obtained to make it prudent—and from the time of going to press be published in one year.

III. That the price of the whole, complete and bound, shall be twenty dollars, payable on delivery.

ADDRESS BY THE PUBLISHERS.

It is presumed, a little consideration will make it obvious, that a work so extensive, and which will employ a large capital, cannot be put to press until a sufficient number of subscribers are obtained to make it prudent:—The publishers do not recollect that any book, of the same amount, has been printed in the United States, without either a part of the purchase money, being required in advance, or returns made as it proceeded, by delivering the volumes as they were printed. In the present case the whole work will be finished and completely bound, before any payment is made.

It is earnestly requested that the gentlemen who intend subscribing, will forward their names as soon as possible, either by letter (post paid) to the Publishers in Philadelphia, or through the medium of book-sellers in the neighboring towns.—The post masters will also be furnished with a subscription paper, and it is presumed they will forward any names that may offer; as a remuneration, and to induce gentlemen to give it a little attention, whoever procures nine subscribers shall be entitled to a tenth copy, but it is to be explicitly understood, that the person who receives a copy for procuring subscribers, must be answerable for the payment of all the gentlemen who sign his list. The publishers demand nothing but on delivery of the books, complete, they are therefore, determined not to leave a single set, without, at that time receiving payment for it.

Gentlemen who forward names to the publishers, are requested to mention where the books are to be sent, and if possible, to make the place of delivery some considerable and well known town.

Subscription papers will be found in the hands of Mr. Prichard and Mr. S. Pleasants, in Richmond; Messrs. Ross & Douglass, Petersburg; Mr. E. Merick, Norfolk, Mr. R. Greenhow, Williamsburg; Mr. Henderson, Fredericksburg; Mr. S. Bishop, Alexandria; Mr. J. Alburti, Martinsburg; Mr. Bowen, Winchester; Mr. J. Gales, Raleigh, North Carolina; Messrs Bailey & Waller, Charlestown, South Carolina; Mr. J. Marsh, Georgetown, Potomac; Messrs. Rapin & Co. Washington City; Messrs. G. Hill, and Conrad & Co. Baltimore, &c. &c.

The Publishers have only to add, that they believe it will be found to be considerably the lowest priced law book, of a similar extent, and including a copy-right purchase, that has appeared for many years, either in America or Europe.

William Young Birch.

Abraham Small.

Philadelphia, Sept. 1, 1802.

Lands in Kentucky.

TO be sold, by public sale, in the Tontine Coffee House, New-York, on the 2d day of December next, at 12 o'clock, noon—*Eleven Thousand*

ACRES OF LAND,

in one or more Lots, laying in the county of Fayette, state of Kentucky, about thirty miles from Lexington and Frankfort, 20 miles South East of the Ohio River, and adjacent to the public road between the two Miami Rivers and several rising settlements: The soil generally good, well watered, and timber of various descriptions. These Lands are within 15 miles of Main Lecking and Kentucky Rivers, both navigable two or three hundred miles above the extremity of the Lands.

ALSO,

To be sold at same time and place as the above, another TRACT OF LAND of *nine thousand* acres, in one or more lots, in the county of Fayette, state of Kentucky—nearly the same distance from Lexington, Frankfort, and the Ohio Rivers, as the foregoing tract, and lays between the former and Main Lecking River, distant from the latter only a few miles. The soil is in general good, well watered, and timber of different kinds, and as the former tract, in the neighbourhood of the settled parts of Kentucky and opposite a Jersey settlement. The grants by Edmund Randolph, esq. in 1787 and 1788, and the title deeds, are clear and indisputable.

As these Lands are to be disposed of for behoof of Creditors, they will be positively sold to the highest bidder for approved Notes at 2 and 3 months.

Captain Fowler, or Mr. James Masterson, of Lexington; Mr. George Brook, Clerk of Woodford county; or Major John Lee, near Frankfort, will point out the Lands; and for further information and an accurate plan of the Lands, apply to John or Charles Wilkes, esquires, or Lewis Simond, esq. New-York, or to Mr. Brown, Dumfries, Virginia.

July 30, 1802. [tf.]

REMOVAL.

THE Subscriber takes this early opportunity of informing the public generally, that he has removed from the house heretofore occupied by him in cheapside, to the large commodious brick Lumber-House, used by Mr. Thomas Taylor as a vendue office for the last year. This house is entirely fire proof, being built of brick and covered with copper, where he intends to devote himself entirely to the brokerage and commission business. As he will be engaged in no other kind, he will be able to do that satisfaction to consignors, which they expect from an agent? His Lumber-House is admirably calculated for the Storeage of Tobacco, Flour, Wheat, or any other article subject to Storeage; which shall be done by him, at the customary rate of storeage in town.

ARMISTEAD ANDERSON.

October the 1st, 1802.

GILLIAT & KIRBY,

HAVE JUST RECEIVED

By the late arrivals from London and Liverpool,

A general assortment of Fall and Winter

GOODS,

WHICH are now selling off, at their usual low price, for Cash or country Produce.

Richmond, Sept. 24, 1802.

Lands and Negroes

FOR SALE.

BY virtue of a deed of trust, made to the subscriber, by Benjamin Toler, Thomas Hooper, and Henry Toler, jun. to satisfy a judgment of Henrico Court, obtained by Henry S. Shore, as attorney in fact for the late house of Wm. Anderson & Co. of London, will be sold at Hanover Courthouse, on Wednesday the 22d of September next, being court day, at public auction, for ready money, the two following *TRACTS OF LAND*, belonging to the said Benjamin Toler, to wit: One tract containing 842 acres, more or less, lying on Pamunkey River, in the counties of Caroline and King William, called the *Goose Ponds*, and adjoining the lands of William Nelson, William Ellis, and Paul Woodfolk; the other tract containing 722 acres, more or less, lying in the county of Hanover, about six miles above the court-house, and one and a half miles from Pamunkey River, and bounded by the lands of Charles Carter, William O. Winston, Robert Jennings, dec. William Hooper, and Obediah Hooper. On this tract is a good frame dwelling, with four rooms below and two above stairs; a large barn, and other out houses, and a peach and apple orchard. Also, FORTY VALUABLE SLAVES, among whom is a good blacksmith, and a cooper; or so much of the above mentioned property as will be sufficient to discharge the balance remaining due on said judgment, together with the interest and charges.

Charles Copland,
Charles Johnston, } Trustees.

Richmond, August 11, 1802. eptds

P. S. Only 363 acres of the above mentioned tract of 722 acres will be sold at the time and place above mentioned, unless it shall be found necessary on the day of sale, to sell the whole tract.

Sept. 3d, 1802.

☞ The Sale of the Lands and Negroes, the property of Mr. Benjamin Toler, as advertised above, to take place on the twenty-second day of September, and postponed till the 27th inst is again put off until the 24th of next month, being Hanover court day, when it will certainly take place.

The TRUSTEES.

Richmond, October 18, 1802.

Robert & Allan Pollok & Co.

ARE NOW OPENING

By the late arrivals from London and Liverpool, a general assortment of

DRY GOODS,

Suited to the present and approaching season, which they offer for sale on moderate terms. They also have for sale, best GREEN COFFEE, in bags or tierces.

Buchanan & Pollok,
OF PETERSBURG, AND
Robert Pollok & Co.
OF MANCHESTER,

Are also opening their supplies of Fall and Winter Goods.

Richmond, 28th Sept. 1802.

Cheap, for Cash.

BLANKS FOR SALE AT THIS OFFICE.

BONDS, and Promissory Notes—*4/6 per Quire.*

Other Blanks printed by the ream, or ten quires, *3/9 per Quire.*

William Galt,

Informs his Friends, that he has just received a general assortment of

Fall Goods,

Which he will sell low, by the piece or package.

Richmond, Sept. 28, 1802. tm.

THE public is respectfully informed that Thomas Taylor's Vendue Office is removed from the cross street below the Eagle Tavern, to the house on the main street, nearly opposite to Messrs. Mitchell and Gairdner's, and formerly occupied by Messrs. Vandewall and Mosby, where the business from this date will be carried on under the firm of

Taylor & Brown.

They flatter themselves that their assiduity and punctuality in business will merit the public patronage.

THEY OFFER FOR SALE,

TWO THOUSAND POUNDS WORTH OF

DRY GOODS,

Consisting of the following articles, viz

Broad Cloths, Cassimeres, Swansdown, Coatings, Plains, Negro Cottons, Worsted Stockings, Blankets, Corduroys, Fustians, Wildbores, Callicoes, Muslins, Irish Linens, India Cottons, Cotton and thread Cambricks, Lustrings, Persians, &c. &c. &c.

And an assortment of

Hardware & Cutlery;

—ALSO—

Rum, Loaf and Brown Sugar, Coffee and Molasses, 5 Pipes Genuine Old Madeira Wine, a few casks excellent Sherry Wine, Soap, Candles, &c.

Thomas Taylor.
James Brown, jun.

1st October, 1802. tf

Dissolution of Partnership.

THE PARTNERSHIP OF

Austin & Anderson,

IS this day dissolved by mutual consent. The books and papers are in the hands of WILLIAM AUSTIN. All persons indebted to the concern, will make payment to him, who alone is authorised to close the business; all those having claims against the concern, will make application to him for payment.

William Austin,
Armistead Anderson.

Richmond, May 3, 1802.

FOR SALE,

SEVERAL *LOTS* in the town of Manchester, known by Nos. 7, 23, 24, 33, 54, 55, 86, 207, and 208.—Also, Lot No. 60, whereon is a dwelling house and garden, at present occupied by Thomas Glover.—Likewise, 2 and 3-4 acres of Land adjoining the said town. For terms apply to

HENRY ROBERTSON.

Richmond, Oct. 8th, 1802. epm.

Robert Gamble

Respectfully informs his Friends and the Public, that he is receiving a supply of

Fall Goods,

Which he will sell low, by the Piece or Package.

Richmond, October 7, 1802.

Bank Notes Missing.

ON the 24th of August last, I wrote a letter to Messrs. Hodgson & Thompson of Baltimore, and enclosed therein *Three Bank Notes*, which was put in the Post-Office on the same day—viz.

G. No. 2189, one United States Charleston Branch, dated Oct. 1799, for 100 dollars.

J. No. 4550, one United States Charleston Branch, dated 9th April, 1802, for 100 dollars.

H. No. 4070, one United States Charleston Branch, dated 16th Feb. 1802, for 100 dollars.

As Messrs. Hodgson & Thompson inform me they have never received *that letter*, information is requested of any person who may happen to have any knowledge of the said *letter and bank notes.*

RO. GAMBLE.

Richmond, 7th Oct. 1802.

HAVING commenced the PRACTICE OF THE LAW, in the County Courts of Amherst and Albemarle, the District Court of Charlottesville, and the Court of Appeals, I solicit the patronage of a generous public, and promise unremitted attention to all matters committed to my trust.

H. M. GARLAND.

New-Glasgow, 24th Sept. 1802. tf.

ALMANACKS,

For the Year 1803; for Sale, at this office.

The Executors of the late Gen. George Washington,

Offer for sale the following Tracts of

LAND,

A TRACT in Loudoun county on Difficult Run, containing 300 acres—The soil well adapted for farming and a considerable proportion of it might easily be improved into meadow. There is a valuable mill seat on the premises. It lies on the great road from the City of Washington, Alexandria and Georgetown to Leesburg and Winchester, 19 miles from Alexandria, less from the City and George Town, and not more than three from the Great Falls of the Potomac.

One Tract containing 2,181 acres, lying in the counties of Loudoun and Fauquier, called Ashby's Bent. The soil is that which is said to be most favorable to Plaster of Paris, well watered by several never failing streams issuing from the mountain. Part of this land is cleared and tenanted for lives.

One tract lying part in each of the above counties, containing 835 acres. Chatten's Run passes through this tract and gives several valuable mill-seats. The soil is similar to the above tract and equally favorable to Plaster of Paris.

A tract on the South Fork of Bullskin, containing 1600 acres—One also, Head of Evans's Mill, containing 453 acres, and one on Wormley's line, containing 183 acres. These several tracts are in Jefferson (late Berkeley) county—the soil very similar in quality, and particularly adapted to the culture of tobacco, hemp, wheat and Indian Corn, situated twelve miles from Harper's Ferry.

One tract containing 571 acres in Frederick county. This land is in the vicinity of the last mentioned tracts and equally valuable.

One tract in Hampshire county containing 340 acres. This tract, tho' small, is extremely valuable. It lies on Potomac River, about twelve miles above the town of Bath (or Warm Springs) and is in the shape of a horse-shoe, the river running almost round it—two hundred acres of it are rich low grounds, with a great abundance of the largest Walnut and other trees, which with the produce of the soil, might (by means of the improved navigation of the Potomac) be brought to a shipping port with more ease and at a smaller expence than that which is transported only 30 miles by land.

One third part of 1119 acres in Nansemond county near Suffolk, lying on the road from Suffolk to Norfolk and on Nansemond River. This land is considered extremely valuable by those who are acquainted with it.

One tract in Charles county, Maryland, containing 600 acres. It is very level and lies near the river Potomac.

One tract in Montgomery county, Maryland, containing 319 acres. This land lies about 30 miles above the City of Washington, not far from Kettoctan, and is good farming land.

One tract in Pennsylvania, containing 234 acres. This land affords an exceeding good stand on Braddock's road from Fort Cumberland to Pittsburg, and a large quantity of natural meadow fit for the scythe. It is distinguished by the appellation of the Great Meadows, where the first action with the French, in the year 1754, was fought.

One other tract on the Mohawk river, state of New-York, containing 1000 acres.

In North West Territory—Three tracts lying on Little Miami, containing 3051 acres.

In Kentucky—On Rough Creek, one tract containing 3000 acres—ditto adjoining, 2000 acres. Indisputable titles can be given for the above lands.

LOTS

IN THE CITY OF WASHINGTON.

Two improved lots near the Capitol, square 634. The improvements are, on each an elegant three story brick house.

Four other unimproved lots on the Eastern Branch, No. 5, 12, 13 and 14, in square 667. These lots are advantageously situated on the water.

ALEXANDRIA.

A few valuable lots in Alexandria, corner of Pitt and Princes streets, three or four of which are let on ground rent at 3 dollars per foot.

WINCHESTER.

One lot, in town, of half an acre, adjoining Doctor Makay's, enclosed with a good post and rail fence, and another in the commons of about six acres.

BATH, OR WARM SPRINGS.

Two well situated lots, on one of them is a small building large enough to accommodate one family.

The terms of sale will be made known by application to either of the subscribers.

Samuel Washington, Culpeper county.
George S. Washington, Jefferson do.
William C. Washington, Westmoreland do.
George W. P. Custis, Mount Washington, Fairfax do.
Bushrod Washington, Mount Vernon, do.
Lawrence Lewis, Wood Lawn, do.

August 30. eptf.